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CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

No. 24



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USSR REPORT  
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

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## CONSTRUCTION

### STATUTE DEFINES LEGAL RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS OF CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

Moscow BYULLETEN' NORMATIVNYKH AKTOV MINISTERSTV I VEDOMSTV SSSR in  
Russian No 5, 1980, pp 3-34

[Normative act: "Statute on the Production Construction-Installation  
Association"]

[Text] Ratification of the Statute on the Production  
Construction-Installation Association

Decree No 215 of USSR Gosstroy, 6 November 1979

The USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs [Gosstroy] decrees:

1. Ratification of the appended Statute on the Production Construction-Installation Association, which has been coordinated with USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and USSR Stroybank.

With respect to questions not covered by this Statute, production construction-installation associations are guided by decisions of the USSR Government which define the procedures for activity by state construction-installation organizations.

2. It is essential for ministries and departments of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, in their work to establish production construction-installation associations, to strengthen the link between science and production, insure specialization and cooperation, and provide for centralized performance of the production management functions of the organizations and enterprises being joined in associations so that the production construction-installation associations will be truly unified production management complexes capable of accomplishing the tasks of continued development of construction and improving its efficiency.

Statute on the Production Construction-Installation  
Association

Ratified by Decree No 215 of USSR Gosstroy, 6 November  
1979

I. General Principles

1. The production construction-installation association is a unified production management complex which includes general and specialized construction-installation administrations and organizations equivalent to them, industrial enterprises of the construction industry, organizations involved in material-technical supply and supplying full sets of production-technological equipment, transportation subdivisions, and other production units.

The production units included in the production construction-installation association are not legal persons and the Statute on the Socialist State Production Enterprise does not apply to them.

The production construction-installation association is the primary cost accounting [khozraschet] element of construction; its activities are organized through a combination of centralized management and managerial independence and initiative on the part of the association itself.

An association may be formed:

- a. to perform the full volume of contract construction assigned to a ministry (department) in a definite territory (oblast, kray, ASSR, or region of concentrated construction);
- b. for construction of projects by sectorial assignment or performance of special types of construction and installation work in regions of concentrated construction, and economic regions, a Union republic, or several oblasts.

Production construction-installation associations are formed where at least 50 million rubles of annual construction-installation work is done under general contract.

Production construction-installation associations that specialize in the performance of particular types of construction and installation work on a subcontract basis are formed where the annual volume of work done with its own resources is at least 50 million rubles, considering correction factors for the complexity and labor-intensity of the work.

2. The production construction-installation association uses the state property assigned to its operational management or use and with the forces of the association collective under the leadership of the

higher-ranking bodies performs its activities in conformity with the plan of economic and social development on a cost accounting basis. It performs the obligations assigned to it, enjoys the rights linked to this activity, has an independent balance, and is a legal person.

3. The present Statute applies to production construction-installation associations regardless of their departmental affiliation.

4. The primary tasks of the production construction-installation association are the following:

- performance of assignments to launch production capacities and installations;
- performance of sets of special construction and installation jobs done on a subcontracting basis at times that insure timely introduction of production capacities and installation;
- insuring high quality work;
- development of optimal plans, performance of assignments for construction and industrial production according to profit and other indicators of the state plan, performance of the plan of budget payments, observance of state discipline, timely settlement of accounts with banks and suppliers;
- insuring technical progress, broad use of the advances of science, technology, and progressive practice, planning work related to new equipment, and reducing the time required to introduce it into production;
- raising labor productivity and production efficiency by every means on the basis of concentration, specialization, cooperation, and combining production, raising the level of industrialization and mechanization of construction, broad introduction of progressive methods of labor organization and the brigade contract, maximum use of internal reserves, intensification of production by all possible means, introduction of progressive technological processes and control systems for them, systematic reduction in the prime cost of construction-installation work and the output of industrial enterprises, and raising the profitability of production;
- rational use of the technical resources of rail, water, air, and motor vehicle transportation, systematic



improvement in the organization of loading-unloading and transportation work, mechanization of this work and measures to reduce the downtime of means of transportation for loading and unloading;

- rational use and raising the efficiency of capital investment allocated for the construction of enterprises and installations of the association, reducing construction time and cost, insuring fulfillment of assignments for capital construction of these enterprises and installations, launching fixed capital and production capacities, and full use of production capacities;
- improving planning, management, and cost accounting, introduction of scientific organization of labor and production;
- enhancing the role of mathematical economic methods, broader use of computer and communications equipment in production management, and increasing the role of economic methods in management;
- organizing and carrying out full supply of construction design components, semifinished installation components, parts, means of transportation, construction machines, and building materials and articles based on schedules for construction projects;
- timely conclusion of contracts for capital construction and subcontracting agreements, and review and coordination by established procedures of estimate documents, plans of construction organization, and on-site itemized lists of construction projects;
- production of high-quality output from building design component and materials enterprises and incorporating the production of new output that matches the best achievements of domestic and foreign technology with respect to technical-economic indicators;
- strengthening labor discipline and establishing conditions for securing and keeping workers, improving the forms and systems of wages and material and moral incentive;
- taking all necessary steps to protect the air, soil, and bodies of water against pollution by industrial and economic discharges, waste water, and production waste and combating noise and radio interference;

- development of socialist competition by all means, insuring broad participation by working people in production management, and taking steps toward social development of the association collective;
- improving cultural-domestic and housing conditions for employees and establishing the safest and most beneficial working conditions.

5. The production construction-installation association is formed, depending on its affiliation, by a USSR ministry (department) or the Council of Ministers of a Union republic in conformity with the laws of the USSR and the Union republic.

The territorial location of the production units being joined in the association, their specialization, and the necessity of complete or partial centralization of production management functions to raise the efficiency of construction are taken into account in formation of the association.

A production unit of the association is formed by the higher-ranking (with respect to the association) body after application by the chief (manager) of the association.

6. When necessary, certain independent organizations and enterprises which enjoy the rights provided by the Statute on the Socialist State Production Enterprise may be made subordinate to a production construction-installation association following a decision by the appropriate USSR ministry (department) or the Council of Ministers of the Union republic.

The association to which independent organizations and enterprises are made subordinate acts as the higher-ranking body in relation to them. In these cases the association may fully or partially centralize the performance of certain production management functions of these organizations and enterprises.

7. The production construction-installation association is liable for its obligations to the extent of the property assigned to it against which recovery is permitted under the laws of the USSR and the Union Republic.

The liability of an association on the obligations of the higher-ranking body and independent organizations and enterprises subordinate to the association as well as the liability of the higher-ranking body and independent organizations and enterprises subordinate to the association on the obligations of the association occur only in cases envisioned by the laws of the USSR and Union Republic or by contract.



The state is not liable for the obligations of an association, and the association is not liable for the obligations of the state.

8. The production construction-installation association has a charter which is ratified by the higher-ranking body.

The charter of the association must contain the following:

- the name (number) of the association, its location (mailing address), and the essential elements of association accounts at banking establishments;
- the name of the body to which the association is directly subordinate (the higher-ranking body);
- the subject and purpose of association activity;
- a statement to the effect that the association has a charter fund;
- a statement to the effect that the association functions on the basis of the present Statute and is a legal person;
- the name of the official who heads the association (chief, manager);
- a list of the production units included in the association, with the location of each of them and, where they have accounts at banking establishments, the essential elements of these accounts.

The charter may also include other points related to the special characteristics of association activity which do not conflict with statute.

The association acquires the rights linked to its activity and is a legal person from the day that the charter is ratified.

9. The rights and duties of a production unit of the production construction-installation association are defined by existing laws, the present Statute, and the charter of the particular production unit.

The charter of a production unit is ratified by the chief (manager) of the association; regulations concerning its structural subdivisions (sections, shops, divisions, services, and the like) are ratified by the chief (director) of the production unit.

The chief (manager) of the association has the right to grant the production unit supplementary rights within the authority of the association with the exception of rights given to the association by the higher-ranking body.

The production unit has its own name, which should indicate the name of the production construction-installation association to which the unit belongs.

11. The production unit:

- manages the fixed and working capital and labor and material resources assigned to it and carries on its activities under cost accounting principles within the limits of the rights established by law and the rights given to it by the production construction-installation association;
- concludes economic contracts on behalf of the association and for which the association is responsible. The list and types of such contracts are determined by the association.

The production unit may have a current [tekushchiy] account at establishments of USSR Stroybank or USSR Gosbank. A production unit located away from the location of the association may have a current [raschetnyy] account and one to finance capital investment at establishments of USSR Stroybank or USSR Gosbank.

The procedures for carrying on internal relations in the production construction-installation association, the consequences of violations of their obligations by production units, and the procedures for resolving internal disputes in the association are determined by the association.

13. Assignments and orders related to the activity of the production construction-installation association, its production units, and independent organizations and enterprises subordinate to the association may be given by higher-ranking bodies only to the association, with the exception of cases envisioned by existing law.

14. The production construction-installation association exercises the rights of ownership, use, and management of the property under its operational control and the right to use the land allocated to it within limits established by law, in conformity with the goals of association activity, plan assignments, and the designated purposes of the property.

15. The production construction-installation association must observe socialist legality and state discipline in its activities. The rights granted to the association and to its production units must be used in the interests of the entire national economy, the association, and its production units.

The higher-ranking body must insure strict observance of the rights of the association and its production units and monitor the association's

performance of its obligations and correct use of the rights granted to it.

## II. Management of the Production Construction-Installation Association

16. The production construction-installation association is managed on the basis of a correct combination of one-man responsibility and collectivism in discussing and deciding all issues related to managing the activities of the association.

Public organizations and collectives of employees of the association and its production units participate broadly in preparing draft plans of the production-management activity of the association (production units) and in development and implementation of measures to insure fulfillment of these plans, to develop and refine the activities of the association, and to improve the working and living conditions of its employees.

17. Leadership of the production construction-installation association is exercised by the administrative apparatus of the association.

The association is headed by a chief (manager) who functions on the basis of sole responsibility.

The association chief (manager) is appointed to and discharged from the position following procedures established, accordingly, by the USSR ministry (department) or Council of Ministers of the Union republic.

18. The chief (manager) of a production construction-installation association organizes all its work and bears full responsibility for the activities of the association.

The chief (manager) acts without written authority on behalf of the association, represents it at all organizations, enterprises, and establishments, disposes of association property in conformity with existing law and the present Statute, concludes contracts, issues written authorizations (including authorization to transfer power of attorney), and opens the current [raschetnyy] and other association accounts at banks.

Within the limits of his authority the chief (manager) issues orders, hires and discharges employees within the limits of the established staff in conformity with labor law, employs incentive measures, and imposes penalties on employees of the association.

The chief (manager) cancels the orders of the executives of production units or gives mandatory orders to amend these orders if they conflict with existing law, the present Statute, or other normative acts.

19. The deputy chiefs (managers), chief accountant, and chief of the legal division (chief of the legal bureau, senior legal consultant,

legal consultant) of the production construction-installation association are appointed to their positions and discharged from their positions by the higher-ranking body based on a written report by the association chief (manager).

20. The powers of deputy chiefs (managers) and other executives of the production construction-installation association are established by the association chief (manager).

Deputy chiefs (managers) act on behalf of the association within the limits of their authority, represent it in other establishments and organizations, and may carry out economic transactions and conclude contracts without written authorization and issue such authorizations to employees of the association.

21. The production unit is headed by a chief (director).

The chief (director) of a production unit is appointed to the position and discharged from it by the association chief (manager).

22. The chief (director) of a production unit organizes all its work and bears responsibility for the activities of the production unit.

23. Within the limits of the authority of a production unit the chief (director) acts on behalf of the production unit without written authorization, disposes of property assigned to the unit in conformity with existing law, the present Statute, and the charter of the particular production unit, issues orders, opens current [tekushchiy and raschetnyy] and, following established procedures, other accounts of the production unit at the bank, concludes economic contracts on behalf of the association, and hires and discharges employees in conformity with labor law. The chief (director) of the production unit, following established procedures, employs incentive measures and imposes penalties on employees of the production unit.

24. Employees cannot be discharged at the initiative of the administration of the production construction-installation association or production unit without the preliminary agreement of the appropriate trade union committee, with the exception of cases envisioned by USSR law.

25. An association council is formed for the purpose of combining the interests of the production units with the interests of the production construction-installation association and to increase the accountability of production units for the results of the economic activity of the association as a whole. The council includes the association chief (manager), his deputies, the chiefs (directors) of the production units, and representatives of the public organizations of the association.

In those cases where certain independent organizations and enterprises are subordinate to an association, the executive officers of these organizations and enterprises are members of the council.

The association chief (manager) is the chairman of the council.

When necessary association specialists and executives, production leaders, and representatives of other organizations, enterprises, and establishments are enlisted to participate in the work of the council.

26. The council of the production construction-installation association reviews the following:

- drafts of future and current plans for development of the association and its production units and draft plans for development of independent organizations and enterprises subordinate to the association, with an eye to adopting optimal plans and making maximum use of production reserves;
- report on the production-management activity of the association, its production units, and independent organizations and enterprises subordinate to the association;
- issues related to concluding and performance of economic contracts;
- questions of insuring technical progress, raising the scientific-technical level of planning and design work, using the results of this work in production, raising the quality of construction and installation work and the products of building industry enterprises, and introducing standards;
- questions of raising the efficiency of capital investment in the construction of association enterprises and installations, reducing construction time and costs, and accelerating the incorporation of planned capacities;
- questions of compliance with state price discipline;
- draft plans of organizational-technical measures to insure specialization and cooperation among production units and independent organizations and enterprises subordinate to the association, maximally efficient use of production capacities and material, labor, and financial resources, and refining the organizational structure of the association;
- questions of scientific organization of labor and production, improving management and cost accounting, establishing labor norms, forms and systems of wages, and material and moral incentive;



- questions of the organization and development of socialist competition, study and dissemination of progressive know-how, and introducing progressive forms and methods of raising the labor activism of the worker;
- questions of the selection and use of cadres;
- questions of carrying on internal relations, the consequences of violations of obligations by production units, and procedures for resolving internal disputes;
- questions of the amounts of money in the association's material incentive fund and fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction that is to be put at the disposal of the production units and proposed norms for deductions to these funds, questions of determining the share of the production development fund in cases where it is turned over to production units, and questions of using economic stimulation funds and other association funds;
- the state of working conditions and safety precautions at the association;
- questions of the social development of the collectives of the association and its production units and the collectives of independent organizations and enterprises subordinate to the association;
- other questions of association activity.

27. The decisions of the council of the production construction-installation association are usually put into effect by orders of the association chief (manager).

Where there is disagreement between the association chief (manager) and the council on issues discussed at a session of the council, the chief (manager) puts his own decision into effect.

28. A technical-economic council composed of highly qualified specialists, production innovators, and representatives of scientific research and other organizations may be formed to consider technical and economic problems of development of the production construction-installation association and work out recommendations on the use and introduction in production of the latest advances of domestic and foreign science and technology, major inventions and the results of scientific discoveries, scientific organization of labor, and progressive know-how.



The composition of the technical-economic council and its rules and regulations are ratified by the association chief (manager).

29. Collective contracts in production construction-installation associations and production units that are members of them are concluded under procedures determined by the AUCCTU and USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

30. The rules of internal labor organization are established in conformity with sectorial rules by the administration of the production construction-installation association on agreement with the appropriate trade union body or on their decision by the administration and trade union committee of a production unit.

31. The administration of the production construction-installation association, and in cases envisioned by the present Statute the administration of a production unit, working jointly with the appropriate trade union body assign housing space, following established procedures, in buildings belonging to the association and in other buildings put at the disposal of the association (production unit).

32. The administration of the production construction-installation association and production unit, working jointly with the appropriate trade union body, organize socialist competition, summarize its results, determine the winners in competition, and decide questions of rewarding leading collectives and employees.

33. The administration of the production construction-installation association and production unit reports to sessions of the appropriate trade union body on draft plans, the results of production-management activity, performance of plans, obligations under collective contracts, and measures envisioned by plans for social development of collectives, and steps taken to eliminate shortcomings in work.

34. Evaluation of the economic activity of the production construction-installation association and providing economic incentive for it are done on the basis of the results of performance of assignments for introduction of production capacities and installations into operation, commodity construction output, and growth in labor productivity and profit.

In cases where no assignments for introduction of production capacities and installations into operation, commodity construction output, and profit are envisioned (or where they are provided in insignificant amounts) for the association in particular quarters or a year of the five-year plan:

- the activity of the association is evaluated by the results of performance of construction-installation

work in accordance with the schedule for this work by particular projects and structures ratified by the contractor and customer and also by the indicators of reducing the prime cost of construction and installation work and growth in labor productivity;

- the financial plans of the association envision covering planned expenditures and advance expenditure of material incentive funds in the part not covered by balance profit using the savings from reducing the prime cost of construction-installation work and planned savings in incomplete production.

35. Permanently active production conferences are organized in the production units and their structural subdivisions, and in necessary cases in the production construction-installation association as a whole, to involve the workers and employees broadly in participation in deciding production questions. These conferences carry on their activities on the basis of the Statute ratified by the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU.

The administration of the association, the production units, and their structural subdivisions do everything in their power to promote successful functioning of these permanent production conferences and organize work to carry out their decisions.

36. Meetings (conferences) of the employees of the production construction-installation association and production units, following reports by the administration, discuss drafts of production plans, results of fulfillment of plans, plans for social development of collectives and performance of the measures envisioned in them, drafts of collective contracts and progress in fulfilling obligations under them, questions of production and the use of economic stimulation funds, and questions of the state of labor and production discipline and compliance with internal rules and regulations in production. The administration reports to the meeting (conference) on steps taken to carry out decisions of earlier meetings (conferences) and results of reviewing criticisms and suggestions presented at meetings (conferences).

37. People's control groups and posts are formed at the production construction-installation association and production units. The administration of the association and production units must give them all possible help in their work, review their proposals and recommendations, and take necessary steps to eliminate problems that are disclosed.

38. The production and financial management activities of the production construction-installation association are thoroughly audited by

the higher-ranking body with participation by other interested organizations once a year.

Inspection of the activity of the association is done by the higher-ranking body and people's control agencies, and may also be done by other state agencies in conformity with the function assigned to them under existing legislation to monitor the activities of organizations and enterprises.

The association checks the production and financial management activity of its production units.

### III. The Property of the Production Construction-Installation Association

39. The property of a production construction-installation association consists of the fixed and working capital that makes up its charter fund as well as capital and other property assigned to the association.

Property assigned to the association is reflected on its independent balance.

When independent organizations and enterprises are made subordinate to an association their property is reflected on the independent balances of these organizations and enterprises. In such cases the association makes up a composite balance.

40. These funds are formed in a production construction-installation association:

- production development fund;
- material incentive fund;
- fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction;
- fund for depreciation deductions designated for capital repair;
- fund for promoting the introduction of inventions and efficiency proposals;
- other funds in conformity with USSR law.

The procedures for formation and expenditure of the funds are determined by existing law and the present Statute.

The specific areas of use of capital from the production development fund, material incentive fund, and the fund for sociocultural measures

and housing construction are determined by the association administration jointly with the trade union committee. Labor collectives take an active part in discussing and deciding questions of the use of capital for development of production, sociocultural measures and housing construction, and material incentive. The capital in these economic stimulation funds is used strictly by designation. Unused balances in the funds carryover to the next year and are not subject to confiscation.

The amounts of the material incentive fund and the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction as well as norms for deductions from profit to these funds and to the production development fund are determined for the production construction-installation association as a whole by the higher-ranking body following established procedures.

41. The production construction-installation association assigns the production unit part of the fixed and part of the working capital of the association which is needed to perform its production program. Working capital is assigned in conformity with established norms (standards).

The production unit receives at its disposal part of the material incentive fund and part of the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction; it may also receive a part of the production development fund set by the association.

In this case the material incentive fund at the production units may, at the discretion of the association, be formed on the basis of differentiated norms set by the association.

The production unit may have a separate balance.

In cases where independent organizations and enterprises that enjoy the rights provided by the Statute on the Socialist State Production Enterprise are made subordinate to the association, it may centralize up to 10 percent of the material incentive fund of these organizations and enterprises.

42. The working capital assigned to a production unit may be taken from it by the production construction-installation association when the norms (standards) of working capital are changed by established procedures.

The association has the right, and at the suggestion of the production unit is obligated, to withdraw from it surplus physical assets classified as fixed and working capital.

43. The total amount (standard) of the production construction-installation association's own working capital and growth or decrease in

this amount are ratified by established procedures, based on plan assignments and norms for expenditure and stocks of commodity-material assets.

Within the limits of the standard, working capital assigned to the association may not be taken from it by the higher-ranking body.

Excess working capital (beyond the standard) can be taken from the association by the higher-ranking body only within the system for redistribution based on the association's annual report or when there is a change in the standard for associations' own working capital in connection with a change in the association's plan of contracted construction-installation work and the production plan.

44. The buildings, structures, operating equipment, and other fixed capital that is assigned to the production construction-installation association may be transferred to other organizations and enterprises by the manner established under USSR and Union republic law.

45. The production construction-installation association can lease buildings and structures, production, storage, and other facilities, equipment, means of transportation, and other objects classified as fixed capital which are temporarily not in use to other organizations and enterprises. The lease charge for buildings, structures, and quarters is set at the rate operative in the place where they are located; other objects of fixed capital are leased at prices not greater than the sum of depreciation deductions and payment for capital for the particular type of property.

46. Equipment, means of transportation, instruments, tools, minor accessories, raw and processed materials, and fuel that are surplus and not in use may be sold by the production construction-installation to other organizations and enterprises on the condition that the following procedures are observed.

The existence of surpluses of physical assets which were allocated to the association by the higher-ranking body must be reported to that body; surpluses of physical assets distributed by territorial supply agencies are reported to the appropriate territorial agency.

When the higher-ranking body refuses to redistribute the surplus or no response is received from it within two weeks from the day that the notice is sent, the association notifies the appropriate territorial material-technical supply agency of the surpluses.

If the territorial material-technical supply agency refuses to market the surpluses or no answer is received from it within one month from the day that the notice is sent, the association markets the surpluses itself.



The money received from sale of physical assets classified as working capital remains at the disposal of the association in the category of fixed capital.

Money received from sale of physical assets classified as fixed capital remains at the disposal of the association and is put in the production development fund.

47. The production construction-installation association and production unit grant the appropriate trade union body of the association (production unit) free use of facilities carried on the association (production unit) balance and leased by it, including buildings, rooms, structures, gardens, and parks designated for cultural-educational, public health, physical training, and sports work among employees of the association (production unit) and members of their family, Pioneer camps, and buildings, rooms, and structures designated for carrying on technical propaganda.

The maintenance, repair, heating, lighting, cleaning, protection, and equipping of these facilities is done at the expense of the association (production unit). In cases where they are also used by employees of other enterprises and organizations, these enterprises and organizations take their share of the indicated costs.

The association (production unit) grants the appropriate trade union body and other public organizations of the association (production unit) free use of the facilities necessary for their work and holding meetings of workers and employees, provides equipment, heating, lighting, protection, and cleaning of these facilities, and also gives these organizations free use of means of transportation and communications equipment.

48. The production construction-installation association (production unit) transfers cultural-domestic and sports accessories and equipment purchased with the capital of the association (production unit) that can be used for the purchase of such gear under existing law from its balance to the balance of the trade union or other public organization without charge.

49. The production construction-installation association and production unit provide free of charge:

- quarters with heating, lighting, water supply, security, cleaning, and repair to public health establishments or their structural subdivisions located at the association or unit;
- quarters with heating, lighting, and water supply to dining halls and other public catering organizations carried on the balance of the association (production unit) or located on the grounds of the association



(production unit) and serving its collectives of employees.

50. The production construction-installation association and production unit provide secondary general educational evening (shift) and extension schools, evening (shift) vocational-technical schools, and schools and training combines for raising qualifications in which their workers are studying free quarters for educational use, necessary equipment, instruments, tools, and materials for educational laboratories and offices, and repair and maintenance of facilities, including electricity and fuel supply.

The association may transfer equipment and materials to general educational schools free of charge and pay for the construction, repair, and equipping of these schools from above-plan savings.

51. The production construction-installation association makes depreciation deductions for capital repair and full replacement of fixed capital.

Depreciation deductions designated for capital repair of fixed capital are used by the association in strict conformity with their designations.

Part of the depreciation deductions designated to finance capital repair is transferred in an established amount to the ministry, department, or all-Union construction-installation association to create a reserve for aid to those organizations and enterprises which do not have sufficient capital of their own to carry out capital repair.

Depreciation deductions designated for full replacement of fixed capital remain at the disposal of the association in set amounts and are included in the production development fund. The remainder of depreciation deductions designated for full replacement of fixed capital is used to finance capital investment in conformity with existing law.

52. All housing space built with capital from the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction and other capital of the production construction-installation association which may be used for housing construction under the law is occupied by persons according to a list ratified by a joint resolution of the association administration and the appropriate trade union body with subsequent notification to the executive committee of the Soviet of Peoples Deputies.

All housing space built from the capital of the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction that is put at the disposal of a production unit is occupied by persons according to a list ratified by a joint resolution of the administration of the production unit and the trade union committee with subsequent notification to the executive committee of the Soviet of Peoples Deputies.

Trade, public catering, and domestic service enterprises can be located in buildings built with this capital only with the consent of the administration of the association (production unit) and appropriate trade union bodies.

53. Employees of the production construction-installation association must be careful in their use of state property, insure correct use of buildings, structures, and equipment, and follow strict economy measures in the use of materials and monetary capital. Persons guilty of wasting state property and causing material loss to the state are accountable under established procedures.

#### IV. The Rights and Obligations of the Production Construction-Installation Association

54. The rights that belong to a production-installation association and the obligations imposed on it in connection with its activities are exercised by the chief (manager) and, under the established distribution of duties, his deputies and other officials in cases envisioned by the present Statute, jointly with the appropriate trade union body or with its participation or consent.

55. The higher-ranking body may assign the production-construction installation association additional rights (in the areas of planning, scientific-technical progress, capital construction, and material-technical supply, and others) within the powers of this body.

#### Rights and Obligations in the Field of Planning

56. The production construction-installation association, guided by control figures and with the participation of trade union and other public organizations and the collective of employees of the association, works out draft five-year plans of economic and social development (with distribution of assignments by years) and annual plans for all its types of activity and makes proposals for drafts of plans covering longer periods. This is done on the basis of the assignments from the higher-ranking body and the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

The draft plan developed by the association should insure mutual coordination of all sections of the plans and envision full utilization of internal reserves.

57. The higher-ranking body reviews the five-year and annual plan assignments with involvement by the production construction-installation association, ratifies indicators for it in the established system, and sees that the association has appropriate material-technical and financial resources and wage funds necessary to perform these assignments.

The remaining indicators of the association plans are not ratified by the higher-ranking body, but are developed by the association and used

by planning agencies as calculated materials for substantiation of plans.

58. All plan assignments are delivered to the production construction-installation association by the higher-ranking body only, and only the administration delivers them to production units.

59. A production construction-installation association that has production units in other oblasts, krais, and republics works out plans in both a sectorial and a territorial breakdown for the appropriate indicators and submits control figures and the primary indicators of the draft plans and ratified plans to the kray, oblast, and city planning commissions and state planning committees of autonomous republics (in Union republics that are not broken into oblasts to the state planning committees of these republics) in which the association and its production units are located.

60. In conformity with the indicators ratified for it the production construction-installation association works out a five-year plan with breakdown of the most important assignments by years of the five-year period; this plan is the basic form of planning of association production-management activity.

In conformity with the plan assignments ratified for it and contracts concluded the association works out an annual construction-financial plan and quarterly and monthly plans of production-management activity.

The five-year plan, the annual construction-financial plan, and the quarterly and monthly plans of the association are ratified by the chief (manager) of the association.

The association establishes the principal indicators of five-year, annual, quarterly, and monthly plans for production units of the association so as to insure fulfillment of the plan assignments ratified for the association with maximum economic impact.

On the basis of the indicators established by the association the production unit works out plans of production-management activity for the unit as a whole and its structural subdivisions.

61. The time periods for development and ratification of five-year and annual plans of a production construction-installation association are defined by a USSR ministry (department) or the Council of Ministers of a Union republic.

62. Plan assignments ratified for a production construction-installation association must be stable and they can be modified by the higher-ranking body only in exceptional cases, after preliminary discussion of these changes with the association administration, and in the manner and at the times established by the USSR Council of Ministers.

When the higher-ranking body changes the association's plan assignments, appropriate adjustments must be made at the same time in all inter-related plan indicators, including mutual relations with the budget, without altering the higher-ranking body's mutual relations with the budget.

63. The production construction-installation association manages the organization of planning work in production units, insuring high-quality and timely development of plans and plan stability; it exercises daily control over fulfillment of plans and takes steps necessary for this purpose.

#### Rights and Duties in the Area of Scientific-Technical Progress

64. The production construction-installation association works out long-term programs for development of the association and measures to refine technology, means of mechanization and automation of production, and control systems and to reduce production costs.

The association participates with the higher-ranking organization in development of draft long-range and annual plans of scientific research and using scientific and technical advances in production.

65. The production construction-installation association can conclude contracts with other organizations and enterprises to carry out multifaceted development, particular scientific studies and planning, delivery of new types of articles, and rendering necessary services related to the installation and use of such articles.

Expenditures for these jobs are made from capital that the association has available for this purpose and through bank credit.

66. To improve the quality of construction and installation work and see that construction industry enterprises produce high-quality output the production construction-installation association through the appropriate services insures timely discovery of defects in work done and output being produced and puts a stop to low-quality performance of construction and installation work and the production of output that does not meet standards, technical specifications, drawings, or approved models.

67. The production construction-installation association:

- a. works out technical-economic standards and norms for stocks and use of raw and processed materials and fuel and norms for use of heat and electrical energy for production and operations needs in conformity with existing law;

- b. ratifies norms and standards in a list established by the higher-ranking body within the limits of its competence;
- c. may establish a list of norms and standards ratified by the production units.

68. The production construction-installation association insures continuous improvement in the technical level of production, the technological processes used in production, and control systems for these processes and full mechanization and automation of primary and subsidiary production processes.

The association develops and ratifies in the established manner long-range and annual plans for the introduction of new technology, envisioning in such plans the use of inventions and efficiency proposals.

69. The production construction-installation association organizes invention and efficiency work on the basis of long-range and current topical plans, insures timely use of inventions and efficiency proposals, and provides in the established manner for the payment of awards for the use of inventions and efficiency proposals and bonuses for promoting efficiency and invention work.

The association organizes exchange of know-how and conducts competition, contests, and inspections of inventions and efficiency work together with the appropriate trade union body and organization of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Workers.

The association, following established procedures, insures timely identification of inventions developed by employees of the association in connection with performance of service assignments, filling out and submission of applications for issuing author's certificates in the USSR and, where necessary, patents in foreign countries.

70. To develop the creative initiative of the working people the production construction-installation association gives all possible support to the activities of the primary organizations of the Scientific-Technical Association and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Workers and involves them in the development of specific jobs for technical development of production and renewal of output in production and drafts of long-range and current plans for the introduction of new technology, inventions, and efficiency proposals and in the performance of these plans.

The association provides primary organizations, public design and technological, patent, and norm bureaus, councils of innovators, public institutions and scientific research laboratories, economic analysis bureaus and groups, technical information bureaus, scientific organization of



labor councils, and other creative organizations with quarters, equipment, instruments, furnishings, and technical and reference literature.

To involve engineering-technical personnel and innovative workers more broadly in technical improvement of production the association, with the consent of the appropriate trade union body and council of the primary organization of the Scientific-Technical Society may turn over to this council the functions of the technical-economic council of the production-construction installation association.

71. The administration of the production construction-installation association, with the appropriate trade union body and councils of the primary organizations of the Scientific-Technical Society and All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Workers, holds regular scientific, production-technical, and economic conferences and meetings of engineering-technical and scientific personnel and production leaders and innovators to discuss issues of technical progress and economic development of the association and work out recommendations and proposals for further improving the quality of construction and installation work and refining the equipment, technology, and control of production. In addition it is responsible for timely implementation of these recommendations and proposals.

#### Rights and Duties in the Field of Building Enterprises and Installations of the Association

72. The production construction-installation association carries on capital construction of association enterprises and installations and insures optimally efficient use of capital investment, preferential use of investment for technical re-equipping and reconstruction of fixed capital, concentration of capital at start-up projects and installations, a decrease in estimated cost, and a reduction in the volume of incomplete construction.

73. The production construction-installation association takes steps to reduce construction time, improve the quality, and cut the cost of building association enterprises and installations and insures that established norms for construction time and launching production capacities and fixed capital into operation are observed; it incorporates newly introduced production capacities at the times envisioned by incorporation norms for them.

74. The production construction-installation association concludes contracts with planning organizations for development of plan-estimate documents for construction of association enterprises and installations.

75. The production construction-installation association ratifies the following:

- planning-estimate documents, itemized lists of production construction projects being done



through state capital investment allocated for the development of the association production base, and itemized lists of planning-surveying work for construction in future years following procedures established by a USSR ministry (department) or the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic within the limits of their competence;

- planning-estimate documents and itemized lists for expansion (reconstruction) of existing production installations done with the capital in the production development fund remaining at the disposal of the association for this purpose regardless of the estimated cost of the work;
- planning-estimate documents and itemized lists for the construction and expansion (reconstruction) of installations being done with capital from the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction and other sources of financing left at the disposal of the enterprise for these purposes regardless of the estimated cost of the work;
- itemized lists for technical re-equipping of enterprises regardless of the total cost of the work in conformity with the limits on capital investment and construction-installation work established for the association and with material funds.

The association has the right to use the sectorial correction factors established by USSR Gosstroy to existing estimate norms for construction-installation work and norms of overhead expenditures when determining the costs of technical re-equipping and reconstruction work:

- itemized lists for construction of residential buildings and cultural-domestic and municipal installations being done through state capital investment, with the exception of itemized lists of new construction on dramatic and movie theaters, circuses, concert, motion picture-concert, exhibition, and sports halls, Palaces of culture and sports, Palaces of culture, clubs, stadiums, swimming pools, skating rinks and tracks with artificial ice, and other similar facilities, as well as sanitariums, recreation lodges, and boarding hotels;
- itemized lists of work to insure protection of labor, safety precautions, and industrial hygiene;
- internal itemized lists of the particular projects.

Itemized lists for construction of residential buildings and cultural-domestic installations being built through the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction and itemized lists of work to insure protection of labor, safety precautions, and industrial hygiene are ratified by the association with the consent of the appropriate trade union body.

The ratified itemized lists of the enterprises (installations) of the production construction-installation association must be firm planning documents for the entire period of construction. Changes in the indicators of the itemized lists can only be made when plans are reviewed in connection with the use of improved equipment and progressive technology.

If less work was done at the site in the past year than envisioned in the itemized list, the lag must be made up in the following year using material-technical resources that were not used in the preceding year and also ministry and departmental reserves.

76. The production construction-installation association has the right to ratify unitary price lists for work when they become necessary in the course of construction if no price list for these jobs was ratified earlier in the established manner.

77. Plans of capital repair work and the corresponding estimate-financial calculations are ratified by the association chief (manager).

78. The production construction-installation association has the right to use part of the capital allocated to it on a centralized basis for housing construction to build children's preschool institutions. The decision to use capital in this way is made by the association chief (manager) together with the appropriate trade union body.

79. The production construction-installation association may carry on construction of residential buildings, construction and expansion of municipal service facilities, medical and children's preschool institutions, Pioneer camps, and other cultural-domestic installations in cooperation (on a share basis) with other organizations and enterprises using capital investment envisioned by the plan for the association for these respective purposes.

#### **Rights and Duties in the Field of Material-Technical Supply**

80. The production construction-installation association organizes and oversees association material-technical supply with due regard for the nationwide system of supply used in the country.

81. The production construction-installation association establishes norms for stocks of physical assets at production units, assigns them

limits (funds) for material resources, and redistributes them by established procedures taking into account change in the production program.

The production unit located away from the site of the association receives allocations from the association for material resources distributed by the higher-ranking body of the association and from territorial material-technical supply agencies at the site of the production unit for material resources distributed by these agencies. The production unit disposes of the allocations in the established manner.

82. The production construction-installation association disposes of the funds allocated to it and bears responsibility for efficient use and proper care of material resources.

83. The production construction-installation association can conclude long-term contracts with territorial material-technical supply agencies to organize supply to the association. These contracts may envision guaranteed, full supply of materials and articles, centralized delivery by agreed-upon schedules, and disposal of surplus and unused physical assets.

The association which is concluding a contract has a right to turn over its stocks of material resources in agreed-upon amounts to the territorial material-technical supply agency.

84. Without allocations the production construction-installation can purchase output being sold without schedule-orders and surplus physical assets from other organizations and enterprises and may buy necessary material-technical items in wholesale or retail trade in conformity with existing law.

85. The production construction-installation association has the right to turn over allocations to other organizations and enterprises and to give them materials and component equipment from its own resources based on established norms for manufacture by contract of the output necessary to the association.

86. The production construction-installation association has the right to fully or partially refuse output allocated to it and to refuse to conclude a contract. Notice of this refusal must be given to the supplier, allocation-holder, and agency that issued the schedule-order within 10 days after receiving notice of allocation of the output to it or after receiving the schedule-order.

The association also has the right, after agreement with the supplier, to refuse to receive output envisioned by the contract, with notification of the allocation-holder and agency that issued the schedule-order within five days.

87. The production construction-installation association has the right, with payment in the established manner, to release to organizations doing scientific research for it the materials, semifinished articles, and finished goods they need for this work, within the limit of the association's allocations.

#### **Rights and Duties in the Area of Cadres, Labor, and Wages**

88. The production construction-installation association selects and places executive cadres included in the nomenclature list of the association, determines current and future needs for labor resources (including specialists with higher and secondary specialized education) and skilled workers on the basis of standards, takes steps toward rational use of young specialists and graduates of vocational-technical schools, and conducts activities aimed at the formation of permanent association cadres.

89. The production construction-installation association is constantly refining its structure, striving for maximum reduction in expenditures related to production management by the use of optimal management charts, standards for number of engineering-technical personnel and employees, implementing the practices of associations that have the most economical administrative apparatuses, and introducing contemporary computer technology and mechanization and automation of engineering-technical and management work.

90. The production construction-installation association carries on and constantly refines labor organization; steadily increases the level of work to establish labor norms; systematically checks existing labor norms and standards and if uniform norms and price lists for construction and installation work are being correctly applied; introduces intersectorial and departmental time norms and other mandatory standards in the established manner; creates conditions for highly productive work, striving for continuous growth in labor productivity; insures compliance with labor law, rules and norms for protection of labor, safety precautions, industrial hygiene, and state social insurance; conducts public health activity; insures observance of labor discipline.

Every member of the association collective must rigorously observe all internal labor rules and regulations.

91. The production construction-installation association carries out measures to improve the organization of wages for workers and employees in order to intensify their material interest in both the results of their personnel labor and the general results of the work of the production units and association as a whole; insures a correct ratio between growth in labor productivity and growth in wages, economical and rational use of the wages fund and material incentive fund, and timely settlement of accounts with workers and employees.

92. The production construction-installation association establishes physical facilities for training cadres at the production site and in conformity with the law of the USSR and Union republic with due regard for the requirements of scientific-technical progress, trains new cadres of workers, teaches workers new professions, and systematically raises the production qualifications of personnel. Training combines (technical schools, training points) and schools to study progressive labor methods are organized at the association in addition to individual and brigade training to accomplish its purpose.

The association creates necessary conditions for personnel who are studying at educational institutions without leaving jobs in production to combine education and work and grants them the privileges envisioned by existing law.

93. The production construction-installation association gives all possible assistance to secondary general educational evening (shift) and extension schools, vocational-technical schools, special courses, and training combines in which personnel of the enterprise are studying; provides necessary conditions for production training of students from secondary general educational schools and higher and secondary specialized schools; organizes and conducts on-the-job training in conformity with existing law for graduates of higher educational institutions; grants higher and secondary specialized schools and vocational-technical schools jobs and positions that they can fill with students who are taking practical work experience.

94. The production construction-installation association and production units are rewarded for successful performance of their jobs in conformity with existing legislation and the conditions of socialist competition.

Workers and employees of the association receive the rewards envisioned for achievements in work and showing initiative by existing law, internal regulations of the association, and rules of discipline.

For especially outstanding innovative activity in the field of economic development and high production indicators workers and employees of the association are nominated by established procedures for awarding orders and medals of the USSR and receiving honorable titles and the rank of Hero of Socialist Labor.

95. The production construction-installation association insures systematic improvement in housing and cultural-domestic conditions of its personnel, organizes the construction of residential buildings, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, and cultural-domestic facilities, and promotes cooperative and individual housing construction.



The production construction-installation association:

- a. establishes piece-rate, time-rate, and job-rate payment for particular groups of workers and, in cases envisioned by existing law, for engineering-technical personnel and employees; takes steps to spread payment by the job for workers;
- b. to intensify the material incentive for personnel of the association to accelerate the introduction of production capacities and installations, fulfill and overfulfill production plans, raise labor productivity, improve the quality of output, and raise the efficiency and profitability of production works out and ratifies in conformity with existing law statutes on bonus payments for the association as a whole from the material incentive fund formed through deductions from profit. The indicators, conditions, and amounts of bonus payment to executive personnel of the association administrative apparatus are established by the manager of the higher-ranking organization, while for management personnel of the production units and engineering-technical personnel and employees of the association administration they are established by the association chief (manager). Indicators, conditions, and amounts of bonus payments for workers, engineering-technical personnel, and employees of production units are established by the chiefs (directors) of these production units guided by the appropriate bonus payment statutes;
- c. works out and ratifies a statute on payment of rewards for annual results of work for the association as a whole on the basis of which the managers of production units ratify procedures and conditions for payment of rewards to personnel of these units;
- d. determines the list of worker occupations for which piece-rate wage schedules are used for time-rate payment, and also particular worker occupations for which monthly salaries are established instead of wage schedules in conformity with a list ratified by established procedures;
- e. determines lists of worker occupations and jobs paid at higher rate schedules in connection with difficult



and dangerous working conditions and especially difficult and dangerous working conditions in conformity with existing model lists of such occupations and jobs by sectors of production;

- f. establishes wage-skill categories for jobs and assigns such categories to workers in conformity with the uniform wage-qualifications manual;
- g. establishes positions and qualifications requirements for executives, specialists, and technical personnel in conformity with the Qualifications Manual of Employee Positions and certifies executive, scientific-technical, and other specialized personnel of the association in the established manner. When necessary, develops position instructions for particular categories of engineering-technical personnel and employees on the basis of the Qualifications Manual;
- h. assigns production units and shops, sections, and other structural subdivisions of production units to the appropriate group (category) for wage payments to executives and scientific-technical personnel and employees and transfers them from one group (category) to another in connection with change in the volume of work, guided by properly ratified indicators (with the exception of cases where there is a special procedure for assignment to wage groups or categories);
- i. establishes the length of supplementary vacation for personnel with unnormed working days in conformity with labor law and the list of employee positions with unnormed working days ratified by established procedures;
- j. introduces summary accounting of the working time of workers and employees of particular production units or their subdivisions where the daily or weekly length of working time established for the particular category of workers and employees cannot be observed owing to production (job) conditions;
- k. by established procedures ratifies new and reviews existing output norms, service norms, standards for number of personnel, and other standards of labor expenditures, raising the proportion of technically substantiated norms;

1. ratifies the list of production sites at which, owing to the character of the work, personnel cannot be given a shortened working day before days off (for the six-day working week) and holidays, but rather should be given additional days of vacation as extra hours of work accumulate.

The measures listed above in subpoints "a" to "l" of this point are carried out by the chief (manager) of the production construction-installation association (also by the manager of the production unit for the cases envisioned by subpoints "b" and "c") within the limits of the wages fund and material incentive fund of the association (production unit) and with the agreement of the appropriate trade union body;

- m. in agreement with the appropriate trade union body on the basis of sectorial norms ratified in a manner determined by the USSR Council of Ministers, ratifies lists of jobs and occupations that give workers and employees the right to receive free of charge special work clothing and footwear and protective devices, as well as lists of jobs and occupations that give workers and employees the right to receive, in connection with harmful working conditions, milk and special soap.

97. The production construction-installation association in agreement with the appropriate trade union body may, during review of norms based on the introduction of organizational-technical measures, use part of the capital received from the savings associated with such introduction for additional wages to workers during the period of incorporation of new output and service norms for 3-6 months. Bonuses may also be paid from these savings to foremen and other engineering-technical personnel of production sections who participated directly in the development and introduction of these organizational-technical measures.

98. The production construction-installation association has the right to use savings on the wages fund received compared to the established standard or planned wages fund for payments supplemental to wage rate schedules and salaries in amounts and by procedures established for construction:

- to workers for combining occupations and performing an established work volume with a smaller number of personnel;
- to skilled workers employed in particularly important jobs for high levels of professional skill;

or mine geological conditions) the salary supplements may be reduced or abolished;

- d. pay one-time rewards to workers and management and engineering-technical personnel for development and implementation of steps that have reduced the number of personnel and raised labor productivity in comparison with the plan. The amount of the reward is established depending on the level of increase achieved in labor productivity and the actual wages fund savings obtained from introducing these measures.

The supplementary payments and rewards envisioned in subpoints "b," "c," and "d" of this point are paid from the wages fund savings received from reducing the number of personnel in comparison with intersectorial and sectorial norms, service norms, and other standards of labor expenditures;

- e. make additional payments to time-rate workers who in addition to their own job perform the duties of other workers who are absent because of illness, vacation, business travel, or other reasons. The exact amount of the supplementary payment for performing the duties of an absent worker is determined considering the actual volume of work done so that the total amount of the supplementary payment, regardless of the number of workers among whom it is distributed, does not exceed 50 percent of the wage rate (salary) of the absent worker (with the exception of cases where decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers envision larger supplementary payments);
- f. establish additional payment for brigade leaders who are at the same time workers still performing their primary jobs, in the amounts envisioned by existing legislation for management of a brigade.

100. The production construction-installation association may in certain cases continue the average wages of skilled workers and engineering-technical personnel of the association who are transferred to newly launched production units for manufacture of construction components and articles if their wage in the new place of work is lower than they received in their previous job, but this cannot continue for more than six months.

101. The production construction-installation association can use the wages fund savings received in preceding quarters and months, converted in conformity with percentage of plan fulfillment (taking the existing

standard into account), to pay wages and bonuses in subsequent quarters and months of the same year.

Overexpenditure of the wages fund must be repaid within six months. The unrestored part of the overexpenditure of the wages fund permitted by the association can be figured for it during the calendar year. Bonuses recorded for executive and administrative personnel of the association where there is a relative overexpenditure of the wages fund for the association as a whole are reduced by the amount of the overexpenditure, but not more than 50 percent of the bonuses figured, for the time until repayment of the overexpenditure. If the enterprise repays the wages fund overexpenditure within the first six months of the current calendar year these personnel are paid 50 percent of that part of the bonus which was not paid in preceding periods because of the overexpenditure of wages fund.

The same procedure is used in paying bonuses when there has been an overexpenditure of the wages fund with respect to management and engineering-technical personnel and employees of production units and their structural subdivisions. In this case the overexpenditure of the wages fund is considered only for the corresponding production unit or structural subdivision.

Where there is no overexpenditure of the wages fund for the association as a whole it can write off unreplaced overexpenditure of wages fund for a past period by particular production units or their structural subdivisions.

Where there is a savings of the wages fund for the association as a whole the association has the right to authorize the payment of full bonuses to the management and engineering-technical personnel and employees of production units and structural subdivisions which improved their work but did not make up the overexpenditure of wages fund permitted during the past period.

Bonus payments to senior work supervisors (section chiefs), job supervisors, and foremen are made regardless of the situation with overexpenditure of the wages fund for the association (production unit) as a whole. In this case the manager of the association (production unit) may, if the section has an unrepaid overexpenditure of wages fund that occurred through the fault of the foreman, job supervisor, or senior work supervisor (section chief), reduce the bonuses of these personnel, but not more than 50 percent, both in the quarter when the overexpenditure occurred and in the next quarter of the calendar year, until it is repaid, after which bonuses can be paid in the amounts established in the second paragraph of this point.

The procedure for writing off an unrepaid overexpenditure of the wages fund permitted by particular structural subdivisions of a production unit and paying bonuses to management personnel where there is a wages

fund savings for the production unit as a whole are determined by the association chief (manager).

102. Within the limits of the general wages fund and appropriations for maintenance of the management apparatus and in conformity with the list of production units envisioned by the association charter, the production construction-installation association works out its structure and staff organization applicable to the model structures and staff schedules and standards for number of engineering-technical personnel and employees. The structure and staff schedules of the administrative apparatuses of the association and production units are ratified by the chief (manager) of the association.

The chief (manager) of the association, following existing law, sets and changes the salaries of engineering-technical personnel and employees in conformity with the chart of position salaries and within the limits of the wages fund figured by the average salaries of the chart of position salaries.

The chief (director) of a production unit set and changes the position salaries of engineering-technical personnel and employees in conformity with the chart of position salaries and within the limits of the wages fund of the production unit figured on the basis of position salaries envisioned in its staff schedule, which is ratified by the association chief (manager).

The chief (manager) of the association ratifies an estimate of expenditures for maintenance of the administrative apparatuses of the association and production units within the limits of appropriations established by the higher-ranking body for this purpose.

The staff schedules, salaries, and estimates of expenditures for maintenance of the administrative apparatus ratified by the chief (manager) of the association do not have to be registered with financial agencies.

103. The chief (manager) of a construction installation association may authorize personnel of the association to make work trips to construction organizations and other production units, to independent enterprises and organizations subordinate to the association, and to enterprises and organizations outside the association in conformity with existing law.

104. The production construction-installation association may, in exceptional cases, give individual workers unplanned advance wage payments of not more than one month's earnings.

105. The production construction-installation association has the right to send leading workers and employees, if they so desire, for study at higher educational institutions and tekhnikums and to pay



them, in conformity with existing law, higher stipends on the condition that these personnel obligate themselves to return to work at the association which sent them to school upon completion of their education. Persons to be sent for study at higher educational institutions and tekhnikums with increased stipends are nominated jointly by the public organizations of the association.

106. The production construction-installation association may grant personnel short-term leaves without pay at their request for family and other acceptable reasons.

107. The measures indicated in subpoints "a," "f," and "k" of point 96, subpoints "b," "e," and "f" of point 99, point 104, and point 106 may be taken by the production unit in the manner established by the association chief (manager) with the agreement of the appropriate trade union body.

#### Rights and Duties in the Fields of Finance, Credit, Accounting, and Reporting

108. The production construction-installation association organizes and carries on work related to financial planning, develops and implements steps to fulfill the assignments of the financial plan, strengthen cost accounting and financial plan discipline, and raise profitability, and insure the preservation and purposeful, efficient use of working capital and acceleration of its rate of turnover, fulfillment of annual and quarterly assignments established by the higher-ranking body for payments to the budget, and timely settlement of accounts with banks, suppliers, customers, subcontracting organizations, the higher-ranking organization, and workers and employees related to wages and obligations arising from the financial plan and contracts.

During development of the financial plan the association insures maximum mobilization of internal reserves, reduction of the costs of construction and industrial production and handling, and an increase in savings on this basis.

109. Accounts with the budget, suppliers, customers, and the higher-ranking organization, credit relations, and monitoring by banks of the expenditure of the wages fund and financial management activities are carried on for the production construction-installation association as a whole regardless of the location of its production units.

A production unit which has a current account and capital investment financing account at appropriate bank establishments handles accounts with suppliers, customers, and subcontracting organizations in the manner established by USSR Stroybank and USSR Gosbank respectively.

At associations which have subordinate independent organizations and enterprises that enjoy the rights envisioned by the Statute on the Socialist State Production Enterprise, accounts with the budget related to payments from profit are made by the organizations and enterprises themselves or may be made in a centralized manner by the association following procedures established by the USSR Ministry of Finance in agreement with the ministry (department) to whose system the association belongs.

110. The production construction-installation association opens a current account and other accounts in bank establishments by established procedures and carries out appropriate transactions with them.

111. The production construction-installation association may use bank credit and bears responsibility for using it for its designated purpose and timely repayment of the credit.

Applications for credit that an association needs are submitted by the association following established procedures to establishments of USSR Stroybank or USSR Gosbank and to the higher-ranking body.

112. The production construction-installation association determines the standards for its own working capital by elements within the limits of a general standard and also establishes standards of working capital for the production units.

113. The production construction-installation association has a period of not more than three years to replace a shortage of its own working capital that has formed as the result of failure to fulfill the profit plan or above-plan expenditures financed out of profit. This is done by fulfilling assignments established by the higher-ranking body to receive additional profit from taking organizational-technical steps and from the part of above-plan profit subject to use for this purpose in the established manner and reducing deductions from profit to the economic stimulation fund in amounts up to 30 percent.

The procedure for making up a shortage of working capital that has formed at a particular production unit as the result of its failure to fulfill the profit plan or above-plan expenditures financed out of profit (while keeping the general standard of working capital established for the association as a whole) is determined by the association considering that such a shortage should be repaid first of all at the expense of the production unit where it occurred, which includes reducing the amount of capital in economic stimulation funds allocated to that production unit by up to 30 percent.

114. Within limits established by existing law the production construction-installation association works out financial estimate calculations and calculations of the repayment of expenditures for steps to develop and introduce new technology and materials, mechanize and

automate construction-installation work and construction industry enterprises, modernize equipment, improve production technology, and rationalize and intensify production processes.

These calculations are ratified by the chief (manager) of the association.

115. The production construction-installation association has the right to write off equipment, means of transportation, accessories, and tools that are obsolete, worn out, and unsuitable for further use from its balance when restoration of this property is impossible or economically unwise and it cannot be sold.

The association also has the right to write off buildings and structures torn down in connection with the construction of new installations or with reconstruction as well as buildings and structures that have become dilapidated.

116. The production construction-installation association has the right to write off the following, with proper notification to the higher-ranking body:

- debtor indebtedness on which the statute of limitations has expired;
- judgement debts for which executory documents have been returned with court-ratified certification of the bankruptcy of the defendant and impossibility of recovering against his property;
- other debts recognized by the association as hopeless to collect.

117. The production construction-installation association has the right, with notification to the higher-ranking body, to write off up to 100 rubles from its balance for each individual case of:

- shortage of assets beyond loss norms and losses from damage to goods, materials, and output in cases where the specific persons at fault cannot be established;
- debts related to shortages of commodity-material assets for which a court has refused recovery because the action was unsubstantiated.

118. The losses envisioned in points 116 and 117 can be written off the balance of a production construction-installation association only after the association, with participation by public organizations, makes a careful check of the causes of the losses, identifies the

persons at fault for them, and takes the necessary steps to recover the amounts lost from them.

119. The production construction-installation association develops and ratifies income plans and estimates of expenditures for housing and municipal services and estimates of expenditures for administrative maintenance of buildings, quarters, structures, gardens, parks, and Pioneer camps turned over to trade union organizations for free use.

120. The production construction-installation association keeps book-keeping, operational, and statistical records; it compiles reports and submits them to the appropriate bodies in the established manner for all types of production-management activity of the association using ratified forms and at the proper time; it bears responsibility for the authenticity of such reports; it carries on centralization and mechanization of accounting and computation work and introduces progressive accounting methods.

The association which includes production units located in other rayons, cities, oblasts, krays, and republics sees that reports on the main work indicators of each production unit are submitted to statistical agencies in the manner established by the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

A unified archive is established at the production construction-installation association to store documents from all production units. Archives for direct service may be formed at production units which are located away from the association.

#### V. Reorganization and Liquidation of a Production Construction-Installation Association

122. Reorganization (merger, annexation, separation, and breaking up) and liquidation of a production construction-installation are done following a decision by the body which is authorized to form the appropriate association.

123. In the case where a production construction-installation association merges with another association (organization), all the property rights and obligations of each pass to the association which forms as a result of the merger.

When another association (organization) is annexed to an association all the property rights and obligations of the association (organization) that is annexed pass to the remaining association.

124. In the case where a production construction-installation association is broken up the property rights and obligations of the association that is being reorganized pass to the new associations (organizations that are formed as the result of the breakup.)

When a new association (organization) is separated out from the association, the property rights and obligations of the reorganized association are transferred in appropriate parts on the basis of an act of separation.

125. The manner and time for liquidation of a production construction-installation association are established by the body that made the decision to liquidate the association. The same body should resolve the question of how to perform contracts that have been concluded without infringing on fulfillment of the state plan.

The time in which creditors must present their claims against an association being liquidated is established by the body on whose decision the liquidation is occurring, but it cannot be less than one month.

126. The liquidation of a production construction-installation association is carried out either by a liquidation commission appointed by the higher ranking body or by the chief (manager) of the association being liquidated, working on assignment from this body.

127. The liquidation commission or, in proper cases, the chief (manager) of the production construction-installation association being liquidated places a notice in the official oblast, kray, or republic newspaper at the location of the association. The notice announces liquidation of the association and gives the time in which creditors must submit their claims. Independently of this, the liquidation commission or chief (manager) of the association being liquidated is obligated to use materials available to them to identify all claims by creditors of the association and make them aware of its liquidation.

Claims against an association being liquidated are satisfied from that property of the association against which recovery is permitted under law.

Claims identified and submitted after expiration of the period established for statement of claims by creditors are satisfied from the remainder of the above-mentioned property that exists after satisfaction of identified claims and claims submitted within the proper time.

Claims that are not identified and not submitted within the period of liquidation and claims that were not satisfied because the association being liquidated did not have sufficient property are considered cancelled. In addition, claims that are not acknowledged by the liquidation commission or chief (manager) of the association being liquidated are considered cancelled if the creditors do not begin an action to recover their claims within two weeks after receiving notice of complete or partial refusal to acknowledge the claims.



128. The time payments owed by the production construction-installation association being liquidated in connection with causing injury or other damage to health or with causing death are secured in the manner established by existing law.

Claims and actions by citizens to recover for loss related to damage to health or causing death as well as other claims and actions by citizens not submitted, for good reason, before the completion of liquidation may be submitted later on a general basis to the higher-ranking body of the liquidated association. This body may assign satisfaction of a claim acknowledged by it or authorized by a court to the association (organization, enterprise) subordinate to it that received the property of the liquidated association.

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129. The production construction-installation association has a seal with a depiction of the State Emblem of the USSR (or the State Emblem of the Union Republic) and its own name.

The production unit has a seal with its own name.

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## CONSTRUCTION

### GOSSNAB DECREE SETS STANDARDS FOR PETROLEUM LOSS IN RAIL SHIPPING

Moscow BYULLETEN' NORMATIVNYKH AKTOV MINISTERSTV I VEDOMSTV SSSR  
in Russian No 5, 1980 pp 42-43

[Decree of USSR Gosnab: "Ratification of Norms for Natural Loss of  
Petroleum and Petroleum Products During Shipping by Rail"]

[Text] Ratification of Norms for Natural Loss of Petroleum and  
Petroleum Products During Shipping by Rail

Decree No 81 of USSR Gosnab, 19 December 1979

The USSR State Committee for Material-Technical Supply decrees:

The norms for natural loss of petroleum and petroleum products during  
shipping by rail developed and submitted by the Ministry of the  
Petroleum Industry and reconciled with the USSR Ministry of Finance  
and Ministry of Railroads are ratified and take effect as of 1 January  
1980 in conformity with the appendix (with table of distribution of  
petroleum products by groups).

The norms of natural loss are limiting norms and are applied only where  
there is an actual shortage of output.

Appendix to Decree No 81 of USSR Gosnab, 10 December 1979

[see tables, next page]

**Norms for Natural Loss of Petroleum and Petroleum  
Products During Shipping by Rail**

Type of Shipping	Groups of Petro- leum Products	Norms for Natural Loss in All Seasons of the Year	
		Kg per Ton	% of Weight
Bulk Shipping in	1, 2	0.3	0.03
Railroad Tank Cars	3, 4	0.2	0.02
	5, 6 (except motor fuel and mazut oils)	0.1	0.01
	6 (only motor fuel and mazut oils)	0.15	0.015
	8	0.5	0.05

Table to Appendix to Decree No 81 of USSR Gosstat 10 December 1979

**Distribution of Petroleum Products by Groups**

Group	Description of Petroleum Products
1	Gasoline for Motor Vehicles.
2	Gasoline for Aviation, Extraction Gasoline, Gasoline Solvent for the Rubber Industry, Gasoline for Industrial Uses, Benzene, Toluene-Free Pyrobenzene, Industrial Isooctane; Various Petroleum Products with Boiling Points no Higher than 100°C.
3	Kerosene for Industrial Purposes, Xylenes, Gasoline Solvent for Paint and Lacquer, Industrial Alkylbenzene, Iso-propyl Benzene, Light Pyrolytic Raw Material; Various Petroleum Products with Boiling Points in the Range 100-150°C.
4	Lighting Kerosene, Phenols, Aviation Kerosenes, Medium Pyrolytic Raw Material; Various Petroleum Products with Boiling Points in the Range 150-180°C.
5	All Grades of Diesel Fuel, Raw Material for Carbon Black Production, Pyropolymers, Lakoyl', Heavy Pyrolytic Raw Materials; Various Petroleum Products with Boiling Points Higher than 180°C.
6	Other Liquid Petroleum Products.
7	Various Solid Petroleum Products.
8	Miscellaneous Petroleum.

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## CONSTRUCTION

### DELIVERY CONDITIONS FOR TWO-WHEELED VEHICLES, SPARE PARTS ENACTED

Moscow BYULLETEN' NORMATIVNYKH AKTOV MINISTERSTV I VEDOMSTV SSSR in Russian No 5, 1980 pp 44-45

[Normative act: "Special Conditions for Delivery of Motorcycles, Motor Scooters, Mopeds, Motorized Bicycles, Bicycles, and Spare Parts for Them"]

[Text] Special Conditions for Delivery of Motorcycles, Motor Scooters, Mopeds, Motorized Bicycles, Bicycles, and Spare Parts for Them

Ratified by Decree No 6 of the State Arbitration Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers, 22 June 1970  
(with Amendments Made by Decree No 18 of the USSR State Arbitration Commission, 12 December 1979)

1. These Special Conditions envision the characteristics of delivery of all types of motorcycles, motor scooters, mopeds, motorized bicycles, bicycles, and spare parts for them with market and non-market destinations.
  2. The body which assigns customers to suppliers sends notices of the assignment to the suppliers and customers within 10 days of receiving the plan of market deliveries; it sends them notice of assignment for delivery of goods by non-market destination within 20 days of receiving the delivery plan.
  3. In cases established by the USSR Ministry of Trade the assignment of customers to suppliers is done on the basis of the draft plan.
- Determination of suppliers for consumer cooperative enterprises and organizations is done with the participation of the appropriate consumer cooperative societies.
4. The full assortment of goods subject to delivery is determined in contracts by brands (types) of articles, color, and exterior finish.

5. The full assortment of goods subject to delivery specified for a year may be refined each quarter by the customer with the consent of the supplier.

6. The supplier (manufacturer) provides customers with catalogs of spare parts for special payment, order blanks for spare parts for the full assortment, and technical information on design changes being made in machines. The number of copies of catalogs is determined in the contracts.

7. Schedule orders for shipment of goods must indicate the following:

- a. the name, number, assortment, and shipping date of goods according to the contract or specifications;
- b. the railroad (steamship line) and station (port, dock) of destination;
- c. the full name of the recipient, its postal and telegraph address;
- d. the exact name of the organization responsible for payment, its postal and telegraph address, the name and location of its bank, the number of its account at the bank;
- e. the number and date of the contract concluded by the customer with the recipient, or the number and date of the order for delivery of goods by non-market destination.

Where necessary the parties may envision additional requisites of schedule orders in their contract.

The recipient under the contract has the right, not later than 30 days before the beginning of the delivery period envisioned by the contract, to make changes in the schedule orders issued to the supplier with respect to the number and assortment of goods without changing the shipping route and destination.

For deliveries of goods within a city changes in schedule orders can be made 10 days before the beginning of the delivery period envisioned by the contract.

6. The following minimum norms are observed in shipping goods:

- one 8-wheel railroad car for all types of motorcycles with carriages;
- one 8-wheel railroad car or container for all types of motorcycles without carriages and motor scooters;



- one container for mopeds, motorized bicycles, and bicycles;
- one 8-wheel railroad car or container for snowmobiles;
- a value of 3,000 rubles for spare parts to motorcycles and motor scooters;
- a value of 1,000 rubles for spare parts to mopeds, motorized bicycles, and bicycles;
- a value of 5,000 rubles for spare parts to snowmobiles.

7. When spare parts to motorcycles, motor scooters, mopeds, motorized bicycles, and bicycles are shipped in boxes, each box must have a transportation label and a packing label attached to the outside. A second copy of the packing label is put into the box.

The packing label must indicate the name of the part, number of the part by the retail price list, and quantity.

The packing label put in the box must have the stamp of the quality control department certifying the quality of the parts.

8. Contracts envision which organization performs guaranteed repair (the enterprise, workshops organized for this purpose, or domestic service enterprises on the basis of contracts concluded with them).

The supplier must inform the customer of the addresses of guaranteed repair workshops (enterprises) in those cases where these addresses are not given in the instructions for care and use.

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## CONSTRUCTION

### CHANGES MADE IN CONDITIONS FOR SHIPPING LOCOMOTIVES

Moscow BYULLETEN' NORMATIVNYKH AKTOV MINISTERSTV I VEDOMSTV SSSR in Russian No 5, 1980 pp 45-46

[Decree of USSR Gosnab: "Supplement and Amendment to Special Conditions for Delivery of Locomotives and Motorized Railroad Cars"]

[Text] Supplement and Amendment to Special Conditions for Delivery of Locomotives and Motorized Railroad Cars

Decree No 32/6 of USSR Gosnab and the USSR State Arbitration Commission, 16 May 1979

The USSR State Committee for Material-Technical Supply and the USSR State Arbitration Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers decree:

The following additions and changes are made in the Special Conditions for Delivery of Locomotives and Motorized Railroad Cars ratified by Decree No 20/122 of USSR Gosnab and the USSR State Arbitration Commission, dated 23 February 1976:\*

1. The second paragraph of Point 3 is to be worded as follows: "Orders for delivery of locomotives and motorized railroad cars are issued by Soyuzglavtyazhmash [Main Administration for Interrepublic Deliveries of Heavy Machinery] to manufacturing enterprises (suppliers) and the Main Administration of Locomotives of the Ministry of Railroads (customer) no later than 45 days before the beginning of the year (half-year, quarter) of delivery."

2. In the first paragraph of Point 7 after the words "with the Main Administration of Locomotives" insert the words "or the appropriate subway system."

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\* The Special Conditions for Delivery of Locomotives and Motorized Railroad Cars were published in BYULLETEN' NORMATIVNYKH AKTOV MINISTERSTV I VEDOMSTV SSSR, No 12, 1976. (editor's note)

3. To Point 11 add subpoint "c" reading as follows: "c (when shipping locomotives in working condition (traveling under their own power) -- the date of the certificate issued by the Ministry of Railroads plant inspector to confirm acceptance of locomotives from the manufacturing enterprise."

4. To Point 17 add a paragraph reading as follows: "In delivery contracts other conditions may be envisioned for equipping switch engines and motorized railroad cars with radios."

5. In Point 23 after the words "Main Administration of Locomotives" add the words "and the Main Administration of Subway Systems."

Make similar additions to Points 25, 26, and 31 of these Special Conditions.

In the third paragraph of Point 23 after the words "Road Administrations" add the words "and subway systems."

6. Point 28 should read as follows: "28. The forms of payment for locomotives and motorized railroad cars delivered to subway systems of the Ministry of Railroads and customers (recipients) that do not belong to the system of the Ministry of Railroads are envisioned in the contract in conformity with existing law."

7. Point 29 should read as follows: "29. Payment for locomotives and motorized railroad cars delivered to the Main Administration of Locomotives of the Ministry of Railroads is made by this Main Administration from special accounts opened at Stroybank establishments at the location of the manufacturing enterprises (suppliers) under the administration of representatives of the Ministry of Railroads."

8. In Point 30 after the second paragraph, insert a paragraph reading as follows: "To bills for payment for locomotives shipped in working condition (traveling under their own power) there is an appended certificate issued by the plant inspector of the Ministry of Railroads confirming that the locomotive was turned over by the manufacturing enterprise to the customer (recipient) in full conformity with technical specifications and is being sent to the assigned depot in working condition (under its own power)."

9. To Point 39 add a sentence reading as follows: "Payment of the penalty does not release the manufacturing enterprise (supplier) from the obligation to submit these drawings."

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## CONSTRUCTION

### CHANGE IN RULES FOR HANDLING RECORDS OF PRECIOUS METALS, STONES

Moscow BYULLETEN' NORMATIVNYKH AKTOV MINISTERSTV I VEDOMSTV SSSR in Russian No 5, 1980 p 46

[Letter of USSR Ministry of Finance: "Amendment to the Instructions of the USSR Ministry of Finance Entitled 'Procedures for Receiving, Using, Recording, and Storing Precious Metals and Stones at Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations'"]

[Text] Amendment to the Instructions of the USSR Ministry of Finance Entitled "Procedures for Receiving, Using, Recording, and Storing Precious Metals and Stones at Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations" \*

Letter No 169 of the USSR Ministry of Finance,  
24 October 1979, addressed to:

USSR ministries, state committees, and departments;  
the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republic,  
Union Republic ministries of finance, assay supervision inspectorates, permanent controllers at plants and rayon control groups of the USSR Ministry of Finance

In connection with institution on 1 July 1979 of GOST [State All-Union Standard] 2.608-78 entitled "Procedures for Recording Information on Precious Materials in Operations Documents," the USSR Ministry of Finance announces that Point 82 of the USSR Ministry of Finance Instruction No 53 entitled "Procedures for Receiving, Using, Recording, and Storing Precious Metals and Precious Stones at Enterprises,

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\* The Instructions were published in BYULLETEN' NORMATIVNYKH AKTOV MINISTERSTV I VEDOMSTV SSSR, No 3, 1979. (editor's note)

Institutions, and Organizations," dated 15 July 1978, is amended to read as follows:

"82. The quantity (weight) of precious metals contained in finished articles must be reflected in the factory certificates or other operations documents for finished products in conformity with the requirements of GOST 2.608-78."

It is requested that subordinate enterprises, institutions, and organizations be informed of this change.

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## CONSTRUCTION

### PROBLEMS, PROGRESS OF NONCHERNOZEM RURAL CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

Moscow SEL'SKOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No 8, Aug 80 pp 1-3

[Article by S. Sabaneyev, chairman of the RSFSR Gosstroy: "For the Integrated Development of the Villages in the Nonchernozem Area"]

[Text] In our country, the development of the rural population points is being carried out on a basis of the further development and strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture. In consistently carrying out the agrarian policy, the party and state are taking major measures to strengthen the agricultural economy.

An example of the integrated approach to solving social and economic problems in the countryside was the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers to further develop agriculture in the Nonchernozem area of the RSFSR.

The rapid growth of the productive forces and the significant scope of agricultural production have made a beginning to profound changes in the social appearance in the villages of the Nonchernozem area. Over the 4 years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, a good deal has been done in this region. Over 4 billion rubles have been invested in nonproduction construction alone, housing has been built with a total area of 15.8 million m<sup>2</sup>, children's preschool institutions for 112,000 places, schools for 416,000 student seats, as well as many other cultural and service buildings. More than 3,000 km of water lines have been laid, over 20,000 km of rural roads and 111,000 km of power transmission lines.

But still the volume of housing, cultural and service construction significantly lags behind the needs of developing production, and the rate of the transformation of the villages and towns in the Nonchernozem area is clearly insufficient.

The July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed to the necessity of a sharper focusing of attention by the party, soviet, the trade union organizations and economic bodies on the question of transforming the villages and improving the housing, cultural and service conditions of

the rural population. The plenum clearly outlined the areas for developing the countryside, its further development, and the construction of one- and two-story residential buildings with farm structures to provide for the private ancillary farms.

In recent years, the nature and content of labor in agriculture have changed fundamentally. The general educational and professional level of the rural population has grown immeasurably. At present, as an average each farm has 25-40 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education. This creates a new social basis for the life of the rural workers, and places higher demands upon the organization of everyday life and cultural services for the inhabitants. In order to satisfy these demands, it is essential to significantly increase the volume of housing construction in the countryside, to develop an extensive network of cultural, service and medical facilities, and carry out an extensive program of utility and road construction.

At the same time, the level of rural construction in the Nonchernozem area still does not meet modern requirements. Of the 5 billion rubles allocated for building nonproduction projects, over the last 4 years, a portion of the funds has remained unused. Over this time, the plan for creating rural housing was fulfilled by 81 percent. This means that hundreds of thousands of square meters of area have not been provided for the new rural residents.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the Nonchernozem area stipulates that the volume of contracting work in the countryside should be brought up to 85 percent. However, the participation of the contractors in building projects in this area has not been marked by great activity. Over the 4 years, only three-quarters of the volume of construction-installation work has been carried out by them for agriculture, and even less on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes directly, some 64 percent.

Without being able to count on the contractors, the farms of Sverdlovskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts, the Udmurt ASSR and others have been forced to carry out housing construction by their own forces. And this distracts the sovkhoz and kolkhoz collectives from carrying out their basic task of increasing the production of agricultural products.

In mobilizing efforts to fulfill and overfulfill the plan, the rural construction workers should ensure a high quality of all the work at each project to be turned over. We cannot tolerate the fact that still in many rayons of Kirovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya and other oblasts in the Nonchernozem area, over one-half of all the housing is not provided with proper utilities.

It goes without saying that there are many difficulties lying on the path of solving the problems involved in the transformation of the countryside. The historically determined dispersed settlement in the rural localities

of the Nonchernozem area to a significant degree has complicated the process of changing the rural population points. Over one-half of the settlements have less than 50 persons in each, and the average number of inhabitants per settlement is only 120 persons. Under the conditions of such small size, in a short period of time it is difficult to provide for the development and proper amenities in the settlements, and achieve effective use of the capital investments.

One of the most important tasks in transforming the villages is to further improve settlement and, above all, to consolidate this. It must be considered that the maintaining of many small villages and single-family farms in the future is not justified under the conditions of the concentration and specialization of agricultural production. The spontaneous process observed in the Nonchernozem area of reducing the number of rural population points should not be viewed as the planned consolidation of settlement, as a portion of the inhabitants from the small villages leaves for the cities, and the personnel situation in agriculture is aggravated.

The consolidation of settlement should be carried out in an organized manner, with the more rapid development of promising settlements and a solution to the entire complex of questions related to cultural and domestic services for the rural workers. In the Nonchernozem area there are many positive examples of consolidating the existing settlement system. In a short period of time, large well-equipped settlements were organized and the inhabitants of the small villages and individual farms in a planned manner were resettled in them. Now the people are living in incomparably more comfortable conditions and the farms are not experiencing personnel difficulties. Such a social affect in reorganization has been achieved at the settlement of Kudinovo in Kaluzhskaya Oblast, Serkovo and Kholyazino in Gor'kovskaya Oblast, Spasskoye and Bakhmet'yevo in Tul'skaya Oblast, and a number of others.

The experience acquired in the RSFSR and the other fraternal republics affirms the advisability of concentrating housing and civil construction, consolidating the settlements and creating cultural and domestic service systems. The consistent incorporation in these systems of the towns and rural population points which complement each other in social, economic and cultural-domestic terms helps to solve the problem of overcoming the differences between the living conditions in the city and in the countryside. Precisely this principle should underlie the schemes and plans for regional development which regulate the processes of improving settlements.

At present, comprehensive plans for regional planning have been provided for all 29 autonomous republics and oblasts in the Nonchernozem area. The situation is worse with the elaboration of regional development plans for the administrative rayons. Of the 678 rayons in the area, 282 (42 percent) have such plans. This important work has not been started in Ryazanskaya and Arkhangel'skaya oblasts, while elaboration is just being started in Smolenskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya and other oblasts.

At the same time it is essential to achieve a significant improvement in the quality of the regional development plans and the control over their implementation. The design institutes must do more work in the regional development plans on the questions of cooperation, the rational use of service facilities, the existing utility networks and facilities, and the conservation of the environment and historical monuments.

Particular attention should be given to developing the rayon centers, considering their important role in shaping the social services systems for the rural population.

Often the acute problem arises of the so-called futureless villages and hamlets in which a significant portion of the rural population still lives. Many of these settlements will exist for some time to come. For this reason it is advisable, without carrying out new construction in them, as a rule, at the same time to be concerned with the repair and public amenities for the existing housing and communal services, to provide trade and domestic services for the residents, and organize transport ties for these villages with the central settlements of the farms and the rayon center.

In speaking about implementing the regional development proposals, we must point to the positive experience of Moscow, Leningrad, Vladimirskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts and the Chuvash ASSR; where the urban development documents are widely used in the practices of planning, designing and organizing capital construction in the countryside.

The interests of the question demand the institution of a nation-wide regulation governing the procedure for implementing the regional development plans and systems, as well as their role and place in the system of state long-range planning. Only by giving regional development the importance of a state document which is compulsory in solving the questions of planning, designing and construction in the countryside is it possible to ensure the effective and specific improvement of settlement.

However, as yet very little has been done in the question of the integrated transformation of the villages in the Nonchernozem area, and money continues to be scattered on nonproduction construction, and this leads to an extending of the settlement development dates.

The July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized the necessity of redistributing the funds for nonproduction construction to favor the countryside. This applies fully to the Nonchernozem area. Calculations indicate that for the balanced development of agricultural production, the proportional amount of housing and civil construction in the countryside should be at least 30-35 percent.

Significant opportunities for transforming the countryside have been opened up in carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on developing individual housing construction. The experience of Moscow Oblast, where 68 rural housing cooperatives have been



organized, clearly indicates what prospects for transforming the countryside are opened up with the skillful use of the initiative and funds of the population. The rural Friendship ZhSK [Housing Construction Combine] which was organized in 1978 in the oblast over a short period of time has provided housing for many worker families of the Nara Sovkhoz. At present, construction of this settlement is continuing. Everyone who has visited this well-equipped, attractive settlement is unanimous in their judgment that the conditions for living and cultural services here are just as good as urban ones.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, in defining measures for the further development of agriculture in the Nonchernozem area of the RSFSR have posed the task of quickly providing development plans for the developing rural population points. Over the past period, the RSFSR Gosstroy and the local bodies have undertaken measures to increase the volume and improve the quality of elaborating these documents.

As a result, on 1 January of the current year, development plans have been provided for virtually all the central settlements of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the Nonchernozem area. They have also been worked out for one-half of the settlements of the sovkhoz divisions and one-third of the future kolkhoz brigade settlements. As a total, of the 13,300 developing sovkhoz and kolkhoz settlements in the Nonchernozem area, 10,500 have been provided with development and design plans.

Constant attention must be paid to working out and promptly protecting the design and development plans for the rayon centers where construction is basically carried out for the cultural and educational institutions, and the service and utility enterprises which are of rayon-wide importance.

In the Nonchernozem area there are plans to set up 52 experimental and model settlements. Over the past period, the development of the first stage has been carried out at 14 of them. The main result of the completed experiment is that the advantages of the integrated development of the village and the economic and social effectiveness of this have been convincingly proven. The greatest success in transforming the experimental villages has been achieved in Moscow, Kaliningrad, Kalininskaya, Permskaya and Gor'kovskaya oblasts, where in a short period of time a large amount of construction has been carried out for housing, cultural-domestic service facilities, as well as public works and amenities.

At the same time, the state of experimental and model construction and a critical analysis of its results make it possible to spot serious shortcomings and omissions in this important question.

The local soviets, the agricultural and architectural bodies must immediately settle the question of clarifying the subject of the experiment and take measures to correct the development plans for the experimental settlements considering the positive experience of village development in the RSFSR and the other Union republics.



The problem of increasing the level of utility services has been and remains one of the most acute problems in transforming the countryside. The interests of the question demand a rise in the capital investments for utility construction up to 30 percent of the total value of rural development (instead of the 10 percent at present).

The questions of organizing utility services in the countryside and freeing the agricultural bodies from performing these functions have long been awaiting their solution. At present, according to a decision of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, in the rural rayons production administrations are being organized for the housing-utility system, and these will be responsible for laying and repairing the utility systems. This should improve the technical state of the utility networks and facilities.

Of crucial importance for the development of the Nonchernozem area is the availability of good roads. Over the 4 years of the current five-year plan, the organizations of the RSFSR Minavtodor [Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways] and Roskolkhozstroyob'yedineniye [RSFSR Kolkhoz Construction Association] have built 22,000 km of roads in this area. Rural road construction has been better organized in Vladimirskaya, Leningrad, Moscow, Smolenskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts.

But the roads built and under the construction of the Roskolkhozstroyob'yedineniye organizations remain on the balance sheet of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which cannot provide for their proper maintenance and repair. The RSFSR Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture] and the RSFSR Minavtodor must settle this question.

A few words about rural electrification. Over the last 10 years, the annual increase in power consumption here has averaged 15-20 percent. Each year around 28,000 km of agricultural power transmission lines are built in the Nonchernozem area. But even such scale of rural electrification is insufficient.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged the Ministry of Power and Electrification to provide dependable power supply by 1985 to all the first category consumers which would include the central farmsteads of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Power construction in the countryside should be carried out with this in mind.

Briefly about rural telephone services. Up to now, in designing and building the rural communications centers, often the standard requirements have been reduced, and this has not helped to improve the providing of telephone communications for the rural population. The RSFSR Ministry of Communications must show concern for the needs of the rural workers and implement the necessary measures to dependably develop the telephone system of the rural settlements.

Among the problems of rural construction in the Nonchernozem area, the state of standard designing holds the most important place.

The RSFSR Gosstroy, with the approval of Gosgrazhdanstroy State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, has approved an adjusted list of plans for housing and civil construction in the area consisting of 295 plans for housing, 52 plans for farm structures and 298 plans for public buildings. Modern plans for rural housing have been worked out in accord with the current regulatory documents for state and cooperative construction. The list is based upon the integrated industrial series 25 and 135 (large-panel), 17 (large-module) and 115 (standard wooden houses). At the same time, there is also a large number of plans using local materials (brick, lumber, and so forth).

The interests of the question demand that the further elaboration of new plans for rural housing be carried out considering the possibilities and development prospects of the production facilities at the rural construction organizations. For this purpose it is essential to broaden the participation of the local design institutes in standard designing, as they possess skilled personnel and have direct production ties with the construction industry enterprises. We should note the joint work of Mordovkolkhozproyekt [Mordovian Kolkhoz Design Institute] and Kostroma-grazhdanproyekt [Kostroma Civil Design Institute] with the Design Bureau for Reinforced Concrete which made it possible to add to the file of designs for the integrated 135 series considering the possibilities of the local housing construction enterprises, and the experience of the Tula design and construction organizations in introducing rural housing on the basis of the designs in the series 1-335 TUL, and others.

Unlimited opportunities for improving rural architecture are provided in implementing the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Development of Factory Production for Wooden Panel Houses and Sets of Wooden Parts for Houses with Walls from Local Materials for Rural Housing Construction."

The development of the production facilities for rural construction is a key problem in implementing the designated program for the transformation of the villages. For the Nonchernozem area, where the volume of rural construction is continuously increasing, the rise in the capacity of the contracting organizations and the strengthening and technical improvement of the facilities of the construction industry are of decisive significance.

In this area, over the last 4 years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan a good deal has been done. More than 2.5 billion rubles have been invested in the development of the industrial plant in the Nonchernozem area. Some 20 new plants have been built for large-panel housing construction with a total capacity of 825,000 m<sup>2</sup> of total housing area a year. Another 25 enterprises for large-panel construction are under construction. The proportional amount of fully prefabricated housing construction has risen. For example, for Roskolkhozstroyob'yedineniye this has increased from 2.5 percent in 1975 up to 29 percent in 1979. In rural housing and civil construction there has been the broader use of arbolite, fiberboard, gypsum cement, light insulating materials and other effective materials. In

Sverdlovskaya Oblast the Krasnoufimsk plant has developed the output of one- and two-story residences from gypsum concrete. In 1979, the Kalininskaya Oblast Interkolkhoz Construction Association put into operation a shop producing single-story housing from three-dimensional elements. In Smolenskaya Oblast the Izdeshkovo Experimental Housing Construction Combine has installed and begun operating a production line for structural elements made from arbolite. Intensive work on developing the enterprises of the rural construction industry is being carried out in Kaluzhskaya, Gor'kovskaya, Moscow and other oblasts.

At the same time, an objective analysis of the present state of the production facilities for rural construction in the Nonchernozem area indicates that here we have more shortcomings than achievements. And the main shortcoming is the systematic nonfulfillment of the quotas for the completion of production capacity by the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the Roskolkhozstroyob'yedineniye.

The most realistic and promising area in the further industrialization and rural construction is the use of production capacity at the urban large-panel housing construction facilities. In the oblasts and autonomous republics of the Nonchernozem area, the Union construction ministries and departments possess urban housing construction enterprises with a capacity of around 7.5 million m<sup>2</sup> of total housing area per year. A portion of this capacity should be used for rural construction.

The questions of the quality of housing and civil construction merit special attention. It cannot be denied that we do have positive changes in the question of improving rural construction quality. At the All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference in Krasnodar a number of settlements and projects were named the quality of which has rightly been highly praised by the rural residents. This also is shown by the results of the present stage in the all-Union review contest for the best development and public works in rural settlements.

At the same time, the quality of rural housing and civil construction as a whole does not meet the modern requirements. At many rural construction projects in the Nonchernozem area, numerous violations of construction standards and rules are permitted along with the unjustified deviation from the plans.

Such a situation is intolerable. It is essential to take immediate measures to improve the quality of construction, and among these measures we would particularly mention a rise in production discipline.

The Main Architectural and Planning Administration of the Moscow Oblast Executive Committee, the Architectural-Planning Administration of the Leningrad Oblast Executive Committee and the Gosstroy of the Mordovian ASSR have carried out great work to improve the quality of development. However, far from all the local architectural and construction bodies exercise proper control over the development of the countryside. The poor

quality of rural construction in Kaliningradskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts is a serious complaint against the corresponding oblast departments.

It is imperative to increase the effective activities of the State Architectural and Construction Control over rural construction.

The effective and actual solution to all the above-listed problems will accelerate the comprehensive transformation of the Nonchernozem area, which is one of the major party and state programs of today.

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## CONSTRUCTION

### CHANGES IN PROCEDURE FOR RURAL CONSTRUCTION DESIGN URGED

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[Article by V. Nefedov, deputy chief and chief engineer of the Main Administration for Capital Construction of RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture:  
"Reduce the Cost of and Time Spent on Design"]

[Text] "There are serious oversights in rural construction-project design, excesses are permitted, and zonal peculiarities which, in the final analysis, predetermine poor effectiveness of capital investment to a great extent, are poorly considered."—L. I. Brezhnev

Questions of reducing the cost and shortening the time spent on design acquire special importance when there is a substantial growth in capital construction in the countryside.

Annual construction volume at Russian Federation kolkhozes and sovkhozes is about 10 billion rubles. The in-house method of accomplishing the work is being developed, since the pace of contract construction lags sharply in capital investment volume behind the needs of agricultural production and growth.

The share of the in-house method of rural construction is at present about 42 percent, but, counting work for the overhaul of buildings and structures, it is more than 50 percent, that is, as much as is done in the countryside by the contracting organizations of 56 ministries and agencies. The in-house method is putting into operation about 60 percent of the premises for cattle and sheep, more than 40 percent of the premises for hogs, 75 percent of the warehouses for storing grain and mineral fertilizer and vegetable and potato storage facilities, 30 percent of the schools, clubs and children's preschool institutions, and more than 50 percent of the housing and many other small jobs. Local materials are used in the construction, as a rule.

Right now 434 large design institutes subordinate to various ministries and agencies are engaged in timely provisioning of the large amounts of design and budget-estimating documentation that are necessary for the republic as a whole.



In this connection, it is impossible to disregard the fact that each year the documentation being developed is more expensive. While kol-khozes and sovkhozes are now spending 170-180 million rubles per year for its preparation, or an average of about 2 percent of the budget-estimated cost of doing the construction work, just a few years ago no more than 1 percent was expended.

For a number of reasons, an increasing amount of prepared design and budget-estimating documentation that does not find use in construction is being accumulated at farms. Part of it is written off here as obsolete. In sovkhozes and gossel'khozorganizatsii [state agricultural organizations] alone, the amount of documentation on hand is being increased by 30-35 million rubles' worth of uncompleted construction per year. There are in some oblasts a large number of major facilities and livestock-raising complexes that have been designed but are not slated for erection in the next few years. Yet at the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes often are forced to include in the plan the construction of facilities for which the required technical documentation, for both the in-house and the contract methods of performing the work, is not provided on time.

On the other hand, despite the fact that right now an average of about three designers per farm are at work in oblast centers, local agricultural organizations continue to create their own design organizations to prepare technical documentation for the construction of small jobs and for rebuilding production premises: more than 120 of them are already operating. Some oblasts have as many as 10-20 different design organizations engaged in the design of agricultural facilities. It stands to reason that there is no need for such an army of designers for rural construction projects if some questions about design are regularized, the process is simplified, the volume of technical documentation is reduced, and design costs and time are reduced.

The reasons for growth in the amount of design and survey work and the amount of unused documentation are associated basically with two factors.

The first of them is the increase in the cost of design and survey work. In design affairs, as in construction, it has not been possible to eliminate the "gross" as the basic plan indicator. The greater the volume of work carried out, in monetary terms, the greater are all the material benefits of the design organizations--the wage category, the wage fund and the incentive fund. This engenders to a great extent an increase in the budget-estimated cost of facilities and the cost of design. Thus, in Vologodskaya Oblast, site adaptation for a complex for 800 cattle cost about 8,000 rubles in 1976, about 11,000 in 1977, and more than 15,000 rubles in 1978, that is, it had doubled in 3 years. It has reached the point now where design adaptation for one- and two-apartment housing now costs 2,000-3,000 rubles, and in some cases as much as 5,000 rubles. Some survey work for comparatively small sites in Moscow Oblast alone for erecting kindergartens, clubs and schools is now evaluated by MosgiproNIIsel'stroy [Moscow State Scientific-Research Institute for the Design of Agricultural Construction] as 5,000-8,000 rubles. In other words, the cost is 1-1.5

percent of the budget-estimated cost for building these facilities. This is more than the planning organs allocate as a whole for the entire design.

The imperfection of existing standards for design and survey work enables design and survey organizations to freely manipulate evaluations. For this reason, the cost of design and survey operations in identical zones varies from 1 to 3 percent and more among design organizations. For example, it is 2 percent for interkolkhoz design organizations of Ul'yanskoyskaya Oblast, 1 percent for some of them situated in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, 1 percent in Stavropol'skiy Kray, and more than 3 percent in the North Ossetian ASSR. Because of this, USSR Gosstroy should refine and correct existing standards for design and survey work.

Another factor is the long time spent on design. According to the existing deadlines and procedure for planning and financing and for executing design and budget-estimating operations, the manager of a farm is compelled to order a design for construction--for one-apartment housing, a barn for storing hay, or a hog pen for example--an average of 2 years before work starts at the construction site. Already now, during the second half of 1980, design organizations have been working on plans for 1982-1983 construction. With regard to large construction projects, the process of designing them, from the start of adoption of the decision to build to the receipt of the finished design, lasts 3.5-4 years or more.

It is completely understandable that under these circumstances designs become obsolete even before erection of the facilities starts, the structural pieces for them do not correspond to contracting organization requirements, and they are eliminated from the register of operating designs. Moreover, during this period the farm's specialization, the direction in capital-investment planning, and so on, are changing. All this leads to a further increase in unused documentation.

There are now more than 1,500 finished designs for large projects at Russian Federation kolkhozes and sovkhozes on which construction has not started, and in some areas--Arkhangelskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Tula Oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and the Mari ASSR, there is enough prepared technical documentation for 5-7 years of construction. Despite the measures taken by RSFSR Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture] and local agricultural organs to reduce design documentation, its growth continues. During 1978-1979, growth was about 15 percent per year.

Now, with a view to reducing the time taken to design and build facilities for livestock and poultry for meat with an estimated cost of more than 3 million rubles, it has been established that, after the feasibility studies about the need for building meat-producing enterprises have been approved: the erection of complexes for rearing and fattening young cattle and hogs, hog-breeding complexes, meat-production poultry factories, and land-reclamation facilities associated with the creation of an in-house feed base for livestock complexes in accordance with standard designs or working drawings and budget estimates that have been made up for various facilities has been authorized. This will reduce design time

severalfold, accelerate the start of construction of such enterprises and enable design and budget-estimating documentation to consist only of the plan for construction for one year; this will sharply raise the effectiveness of capital investment for agriculture.

A major reserve for further accelerating design and construction and reducing costs and labor expenditure for design work for site adaptation for designs for uncomplicated production-type buildings and structures, low-rise housing, and outbuilding construction is the introduction of methods for zonal adaptation of designs that have been worked out by SibZNIIEPsel'sstroy [Siberian Zonal Scientific-Research and Design Institute for Standard and Experimental Design for Agricultural Construction] of RSFSR Gosstroy.

This method for preparing technical documents has been used in Novosibirskaya Oblast now for several years. During this time, the economic benefit obtained by way of reducing design and survey work was 5.2 million rubles. In 1979 alone the oblast saved 1.6 million rubles in funds, or 30 percent of all expenditures for design and survey work that had to be done in the oblast for specific site adaptation for all facilities. For example, the cost of design work for specific adaptation for one-apartment housing in Novosibirskaya Oblast is 630 rubles, while under zonal adaptation it is about 103 rubles. In some other oblasts this cost is even lower.

Zonal adaptation of designs is performed without making complicated engineering-geology surveys for each object to be adapted. The design organization determines the type of foundation for a building on the basis of the averaged geological properties of soils that have been obtained for the oblast's construction zones. With the observance of definite prerequisites, such adaptation guarantees the necessary quality of designs, specifications, and construction norms and regulations. The time taken to connect to the utilities and services networks for heating, water supply, electricity, sewerage and so on that are assumed in the designs should be based upon an examination and deep analysis of a large number of facilities that were adopted in past years for the oblast's construction zones, and these periods are indicated specifically in the design task for each construction zone in accordance with an averaged indicator.

Much preparatory work preceded the conversion to zonal adaptation of designs in SibZNIIEPsel'sstroy. "Specifications for the Development and Use of Zonal Adaptation of Designs in Rural Construction," were developed and approved. These regulate the areas of use of adaptation, and they establish a list of standard and repeatedly used designs, procedures for reworking and adapting them to all construction zones of Novosibirskaya Oblast, for obtaining authorization for the construction, and for coordinating technical documentation for the zonal adaptation of designs. Master plans for promising settlements and production zones and standard models of designs for the zonal adaptation of apartment houses and certain production facilities for various geological conditions were prepared.

The institute has accumulated and systematized the data of engineering-geology surveys for various sections within a settlement or livestock department, which formed the basis for creating the collection, "General Characteristics of the Lithological-Geological Structure and Engineering-Geology Conditions Within Settlements That Are Promising for Civil Construction." The collection was made up on the basis of files of the data and surveys of past years that are on hand in the institute. A special group of master-plan duty personnel has been established here, and monitoring of the correctness of the formulation and use of zonal site adaptation and the strict observance of master plans during the local breakdown of buildings and structures have been organized. Missions and responsibilities of the client, the design organization, rayon and oblast architectural services, banks and other interested organizations for observance of the specifications during the use of zonal site adaptation for designs have been defined.

However, it should be borne in mind that the use of construction-zone adaptation of designs is not permitted for construction sites located in rayons where there is karst phenomena, a seismicity of more than 7 points, a potential for slumping or cave-ins because of mine excavations and for sites situated on soils that are type 2 with respect to subsidence. It is also prohibited to use zonal adaptation of facilities that are to be built in settlements or livestock departments that do not have layout documentation. Where there is none, preliminary development is permitted at the stage of the master-plan zoning scheme for a livestock department, a production sector, or a housing settlement.

Zonal adaptation of individual and abolished designs and those that use industrial-series structure, poorly effective materials, or metal structure without the appropriate authorization, as has occurred in some oblasts, should not be permitted. For example, more than half of a list of facilities that was used for zonal adaptation in Altayskiy Kray was made up of abolished standard designs. In Tyumenskaya Oblast a buildup was conducted under designs for zonal adaptation without adequate consideration of the prospects and directions for development of the farms. In some cases the client had not received from the design organization the necessary extracts from master plans with the appropriate coordinations.

Zonal adaptation of designs has been especially widespread in Tyumenskaya, Omskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy Kray and a number of other areas, mainly for construction by the in-house method. However, in some places it finds acceptance even at contracting organizations.

The universal propagation and introduction of this method for adapting designs for uncomplicated production facilities and housing at Russian Federation kolkhozes and sovkhoses will enable tens of millions of rubles' worth of design and survey work to be saved annually, the volume of such work to be reduced, a large number of rated specialists of design organizations to be released for carrying out more complicated design solutions, the universal conduct of designers' surveillance, the collection and preparation of specifications and of the data necessary for design, and so on.



The experience of SibZNIIEPsel'stroy in use of the zonal adaptation design method in rural construction was approved by RSFSR Gosstroy and recommended for dissemination everywhere. Simultaneously, RSFSR Gosstroy adopted a decision to coordinate and approve the instructions prepared by that institute on the development of designs by the construction-zone adaptation method, and also a list of the designs recommended for adaptation by that method.

Experience in the collection of baseline data for designing by the Stavropol' institute Kraykolkhozproyekt [Kray Institute for the Design of Kolkhoz Facilities] that has been introduced into practice and measures taken in Leningrad Oblast to regularize the system for issuance of baseline data and to coordinate and approve design and budget-estimating documentation for construction have a considerable influence on reduction in design time and on raising design quality. In 1978-1979 this institute came out with an initiative. With its own forces it organized work to collect baseline data for design in accordance with the orders of client organs. A special sector was organized in the institute for this purpose.

An initiative was supported by the Stavropol'skiy Kray ispolkom that improved the institute's work, raised the quality of the baseline data, reduced the time for presenting it, and facilitated the client's work.

With a view to accelerating the formulation and issuance of baseline data for design coordination and for the approval of design and budget-estimating documents for construction in Leningrad Oblast, it was established that the document that selects the construction site, signed by all members of the commission and approved in the established procedure, is the foundation for issuance of architectural and layout tasks without the presentation of additional provisos of offices and agencies about coordinating contemplated design solutions and about connecting the facilities to utilities and services grids and structures. Raygorispolkoms have organized for this purpose interagency commissions to choose sites for construction. All the necessary coordinations and design developments of Leningradskiy Kraykolkhozproyekt [Leningrad Institute for the Design of Housing and Public Buildings], and also refinements of the specifications, are being made during the design process, directly in the institute in a single day of the week, with representatives of the interested organizations, at the established time. The indicated coordinations are final, and the designs worked out are transmitted at once for expert review.

Reserves for shortening design time, reducing design costs, raising the quality of design, and reducing the amounts of unneeded technical documentation in rural construction are many. Party and government decisions about improving planning and intensifying the effect of the economic mechanism on raising production effectiveness and work quality obligate us to bring them into operation.

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